been found in good and due form, have agreed on the following Articles:

"ART. I. His Majesty the Emperor of the French acquiesces in and recognizes the gains made by Prussia in the course of the last war waged by her against Austria and that Power's allies.

"ART. II. His Majesty the King of Prussia engages to facilitate the acquisition by France of Buxemburg; and for this purpose His Majesty will enter into negotiations with His Majesty the King of the Netherlands with the view of inducing him to cede his severeign rights over the Duchy to the Emperor of the French, on the terms of such compensation as shall be judged adequate or otherwise. The Emperor of the French, on the side, engages to assume whatever pecuniary charges this arrangement may involve.

assume whatever pecuality may involve.

"'ART. III. His Majesty the Emperor of the French shall raise no opposition to a federal union of the Confederation of North Germany with the States of South Germany, excepting Austria, and this federal union may be based on one common Parliament, due reservation, however, being made of the sovereignty of the said

"ART. IV. His Majesty the King of Prussia, on his side,

"ART. IV. His Majesty the King of Prussia, on his side, in case His Majesty the Emperor of the French should be led by circumstances to cause his troops to enter Belgium or to conquer it, shall grant armed aid to France, and shall support her with all his forces, military and naval, in the face of and against every Power which should, in this oventuality, declare war.
"ART. 5. To insure the complete execution of the preceding conditions, His Majesty the King of Prussia and His Majesty the Emperor of the French contract, by the precent Treaty, an alliance offensive and defensive, which they solemnly engage to maintain. Their Majestles bind themselves, besides and in particular, to observe its terms in all cases when their respective States, the integrity of which they reciprocally guarantee, may be threatened with attack; and they shall hold themselves bound, in any like conjuncture, to undertake without delay, and under no pretext to decline, whatever military arrangements may be enjoined by their common interest conformably to the terms and provisions above declared."

onformably to the terms and provisions above declared."

STRATEGIC IMPORTANCE OF PARIS.

TARY SYSTEM.

LOCAL WAR MOVEMENTS.

MEETING OF GERMAN VETERANS.

eing called to order, Mr. Constantine Nitsche was

THE SCANDINAVIANS AND THE WAR.

A committee of the philanthropic Scandi-

navians of this city have issued an appeal to the Ameri-

can people, reciting the unhappy results to flow from

the breaking out of war in Europe, and recommending

the oreaking out of war in Europe, and recommending that a \$1 subscription be organized throughout the United States, insaid of the unfortunate wounded and the widows and orphans of killed of whatever nation or province they may be. The appeal embodies a strong protest against the wanton slaughter, resulting from the con-flicting ambition of two great monarchs; and recom-mends that no question of nationality should influence the proportings of humanity and religion that all most

feel for the alleviation of the samering that are to be assumed as Subscription lists are to be posted in conspicuous places. Mayor Hall and other well-known citizens have consented to act as members of the Financial Committee. The funds, when collected, will be forwarded through the Consuls of Switzerland, France, Germany, Denmark, Liternational Committee at

the Consuls of Switzeriand, France, Germany, Freima Sweden, and Norway, to the International Committe Geneva. Peter Cooper, esq., will act as treasurer of fund. Printed and numbered lists will be furnished No. 5 Clinton place, the headquarters of the New Scan navian Club. Measures have been taken for the ing of a series of public concerts and lectures in furti-ance of this movement.

MEETING OF POLES.

as to the effect of the war on the Polish cause, but on the

but also as an association for the benefit of Pole

THE GERMANS CONFIDENT OF VICTORY.

The Germans continue to discuss the posi-

tion, and are confident as to the result. Yesterday morn-

ing, when the news arrived of the victory at Worth, and

DEPARTURE OF GERMANS FOR THE WAR-THE

GERMAN ARMS.

On Saturday a large number of Germans

left in the English steamers for the aid of their Father-

land. The Prussian cavalry have carbines of nearly the

same construction as the needle gun. The army of the Grand Duchy of Baden carry the same needle gun as the Prussians. The whole Bavarian army have an excellent breech-loader.

Marshal Lebeuf, according to a French ad-

THE POSITION OF PARIS IN THE FRENCH MILI-

THE EUROPEAN WAR. DEFEAT OF THE WHOLE FRENCH ARMY. MACMAHON DEFEATED-THE FRENCH RETREAT-ING-THE PRUSSIANS IN FRANCE-NAPO-LEON'S SITUATION SERIOUS.

IN TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. PARIS, Aug. 7, 1870.

News comes from the Emperor, dated at Metz, the 7th, at 4:30 p. m. MacMahon has lost a battle. The Emperor says his communication with him is interrupted. There is no news from him since yesterday. Immense forces are opposed to him.

An engagement on the Saar began at 1 o'clock yesterday (6th). It did not promise to be serious. Gradually fresh masses came up, and between 6 and 7 c'clock Gen. Fressard was compelled to retire to the hights. This was done in good order. There are no details of losses.

The Prussians are now on French territory. The situation is serious. The Chambers will be convoked to-morrow. Paris is declared in a state of siege. The latest information is that MacMahon is retreating, and covering Nancy. At Metz preparations are making against an attack.

HAGENAU CAPTURED-THIRTY PIECES OF AR-TILLERY AND SIX MITRAILLEUSES TAKEN-AN ADVANCE ON STRASBURG. LONDON, Aug. 7, 1870.

Information has reached London that the defeat of MacMahon is complete, and that the Crown Prince has advance to Hagenau, and captured the palce, routing the French. The French loss is stated at 4.000, in addition to a great number of prisoners. Thirty pieces of cannon and six mitrailleuses were

A report, based on a dispatch from Baden, says that a force of Southern German troops (volunteers) has crossed the Rhine, and advanced on Strasburg.

It is also stated that the whole French army have been driven back, and is supposed to occupy the line between Metz and Nancy.

PRUSSIAN OFFICAL DISPATCHES. DISPATCH FROM THE KING OF PRUSSIA-A GREAT VICTORY WON BY "OUR FRITZ"-

BERLIN, Aug. 7, 1870. King William sends the following dispatch to the

"Good news. A great victory has been won by our Fritz. God be praised for his mercy. We captured 4,000 prisoners, 30 guns, two standards, and six mitrailleuses. McMahon during the fight was heavily reënforced from the main army. The contest was very severe, and lasted from 11 in the morning until 9 at night, when the French retreated leaving the field to us. Our losses were heavy."

Queen:

The following official dispatches have been recoived here:

MAYENCE, Saturday, Aug. 6-10 p. m. The French were turned back on their entire line, and commenced to retreat toward the interior of France. The French had commenced an advance from Saarbruck, which they had held since the famous battle of three divisions against three companies of Prussians, but having to fall back they burned that rich and unprotected town, and in withdrawing spread conflagration by throwing hot shot

MAYENCE, Saturday, Aug. 6-9 p. m. The heads of the Prussian columns approached the Gaar on the 5th. This morning Gen. Kamers found the enemy to the west of Saarbruck in strong position in the mountains near Spiehren, and immediately attacked him. Following the sound of the cannon portions of the divisions of Barnakow and, Stuppagel came up, Gen. Goeben took command, and after a very severe fight the position occupied by Gen. Frossard was taken by assault. and Col. Reuter are among the wounded.

MAYENCE, Aug. 7-6 a. m. Gen. Goeben reports concerning the fight west of Saarbruck: "Many hundreds of prisoners weretaken. From these we gather that Frossard's Corps, was engaged. Our force in the action was four divisions. Night alone put an end to the fighting. The enemy covered his retreat by a heavy fire of artillery. Gen. Steinmetz arrived in the evening and took command. Gen. François is dead. The loss is heavy on both sides. The number of officers of the enemy killed is especially large.

The Crown Prince reports, Aug. 6, evening: In the battle in which we defeated MacMahon, whose corps had been reënforced by divisions from the corps of Failly and Canrobert, we have taken two eagles, six mitrailleuses, and at least 4,000 prisoners. Gen. Baze was wounded. The loss was great on both sides.

Prince Frederick Charles is at Blieskastel, and Gen. Steinmetz is between Sulzbach and Saarbruck. The General Headquarters of the Armies is now stationed at Kaiserslautern. It is reported that Marshal MacMahon was wounded in the battle of

The Prince Royal telegraphs the following bulletin from the field of battle :

A victorious battle has been fought near Worth. MacMahon was totally beaten [totalement battu] by the larger portion of my command. The French retired upon Bitsche. FREDERICK WILLIAM,

Princa Royal. FIELD OF BATTLE, near Worth 4:30 p. m.

PRUSSIAN UNOFFICIAL DISPATCHES-THE FRENCH CONCENTRATING FOR THE DEFENSE OF PARIS. BERLIN, Aug. 6, via LONDON, 1:30 p. m.

The French Emperor has withdrawn his whole line, and is concentrating his troops for the defense of Paris. His losses have been enormous. The Pruscians overtook the retreating French forces early on Saturday morning, west of Saarbuck, near the Spiehren hills. Gen. Kamers begun the attack, supported by Gens. Barnakow and Stupnagel, Gen. Van Goeben ultimately resumed the command. The action was severe. A position at which the French endeavored to make a stand during their retreat was carried by the Prussians at the point of the bayonet. This battle is known as that of Hagenau.

A salvo of artillery has been fired here in honor of the Prussian victory.

SAARBRUCK RETAKEN.

SAARBRHCK, Aug. 6-7 p. m. The town of Saarbruck has just been retaken by the First Prussian Army Corps, under command of Gen. Steinmetz.

FRENCH OFFICIAL DISPATCHES. MAPOLEON ACKNOWLEDGES A DEFEAT-COMMU-NICATIONWITH MACMAHON INTERRUPTED.

PARIS, Aug. 7, 1870. The Journal Official in-its second edition of to-day, publishes the following proclamation:

Frenchmen: Up to this hour we have always given without reserve all the certain news which we have received, and we continue to do so. Last

night we received the following dispatches:"

sard on the Saar has been obliged to retire. His retreat was effected in good order. All can be re-NAPOLEON.

METZ, Aug. 7-3:30 a. m. My communications have been interrupted with Marshal MacMahon. I am going to place myself in the center of the position. NAPOLEON. METZ, Aug. 7-4:30 a. m.

The Major-General of the Army to the Minister of the Interior: After a series of engagements, in which the enemy brought heavy forces into the field, Marshal MacMahon was forced to fall back from his

The Corps of Gen. Frossard had to fight yesterday from 2 o'clock in the afternoon with an entire army of the enemy. Having held his position until 6 o'clock, he ordered a retreat, which was made in LEBOEUF.

METZ, Aug. 7-8 a. m. The morale of our troops is excellent this morning. It is impossible to give the exact figures of our losses. Gen. Coffinières is organizing defensive measures. The three corps here are still able to give the enemy much trouble, and stop his onward movement.

Details of our losses are wanting. Our troops are full of elan. The situation is not compromised, but the enemy is on our territory and a serious effort is necessary. A battle appears imminent. In the presence of this grave news our duty is plain. We appeal to the patriotism and the energy of all. The Chambers have been convoked. We are placing Paris with all possible haste in a state of defense.

In order to facilitate the execution of military preparations, we declare the capital in a state of siege. There must be no faintheartedness, no divisions. Our resources are immense. Let us pursue the struggle without flinching and the country will

Paris, the 7th of August, 1870, at 10 p. m. By order

M. OLLIVIER, Minister of Justice.

DUKE DE GRAMMONT, Minister of Foreign Affairs. M. CHEVAUDIN DE VALDROME, Minister of Interior M. LEGRIS, Minister of Finances.

Gen. VICOMPTE DE JEAN, Minister of War ad in PARIS, Aug. 7, 1870.

The Journal Officiel contains the following dis-METZ, Saturday, Aug. 6-6:35 p. m.

No further news has been received from Marshal MacMahon. On the Saar, Gen. Frossard's corps alone has been engaged. The result is still uncertain. METZ, Saturday, Aug. 6-11 p. m. The corps of Gen. Frossard is in retreat. Details

ADDITIONAL FRENCH DISPATCHES-THE ARMY CONCENTRATING AT METZ-THE PRUSSIAN MITRAILLEUSE THE CAUSE OF MACMAHON'S

PARIS, Aug. 7, 1870.

The following dispatch has been received: GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, METZ, Aug. 7-8:30 a. m. The concentration of the troops continues without obstacle. All active hostilities seem to have ceased. The Third Corps was engaged at Forbach, supported by only two, divisions from other corps. The

orps of Gens. Ladmirault and Failly were not in the The combat begun at 1 o'clock, and at first appeared to be of little importance; but soon large masses of troops hidden in the woods attempted to turn our position. At 5 o'clock the Prussians ap peared as if they had been repulsed and had given up the attack; but a fresh corps arriving to the istance of the Prussians from Werden, Gen. Fros sard was obliged to retire. To-day the troops which got separated yesterday are concentrating around

In the battle near Fretchmeiler (near Worth), Marshal MacMahon had the support of five divisions of Gen. Failly's corps. After the battle these divisions were unable to join their corps. The details of this battle are still very vague. It is said that many cavalry charges were made; but the Prussians. had mitrailleuses (kugelspitzen) which did us much

La Liberté has the following from official sources: "Gen. Frossard has only retreated a short distance. Marshal MacMahon fought near Niederbron. His headquarters were at Hagenau, and he has fallen back to St. Averne. Thus Strasburg is

The Moniteur de Soie has the following:

We have received a rumor of an engagement. Gen. Frossard is reported to be in Paris. The Minister of the Interior will resign. It is confirmed that there is a heavy concentration of troops of the enemy on the Baden side of the Rhine, which the French watch

NEWS FROM MARSHAL MACMAHON. HIS POSITION A GOOD ONE-HE RECEIVES RE-ENFORCEMENTS FROM METZ.

Paris, Aug. 7-Evening. Official advices from Metz, Aug. 6, say Marshal MacMahon has not had time to send a report. His headquarters, he simply writes, is in good position, and he has been joined by another corps d'armee

PROCLAMATION BY THE EMPRESS.

PARIS, Aug. 7, 1870. The Empress has issued the following proclama-

FRENCHMEN: The opening of the war has not been favorable to us. We have suffered a check. Let us be firm under this reverse, and let us hasten to repair it. Let there be but one party in the land, that of France; a single flag, that of national honor. I come among you faithful to my mission and duty. You will see me the first in danger to defend the flag of France. I adjure all good citizens to maintain order. To agitate would be to conspire

Done at the Palace of the Tuilaries the 7th day of August, 1970, at 10 o'clock a. m. THE EMPRESS REGENT EUGENE.

RETURN OF THE PRINCE IMPERIAL.

A SPECIAL TRAIN SENT FOR THE "NOBLE IN-FANT."

PARIS, Aug. 7, 1870. La Liberté says: A special train left the station at 51 o'clock this evening to-bring back the Prince Imperial. We have strenuously urged his return, and and we are glad that it has been decided upon. In the grave crisis through which we are passing the enemy should find opwosed to him the breasts of

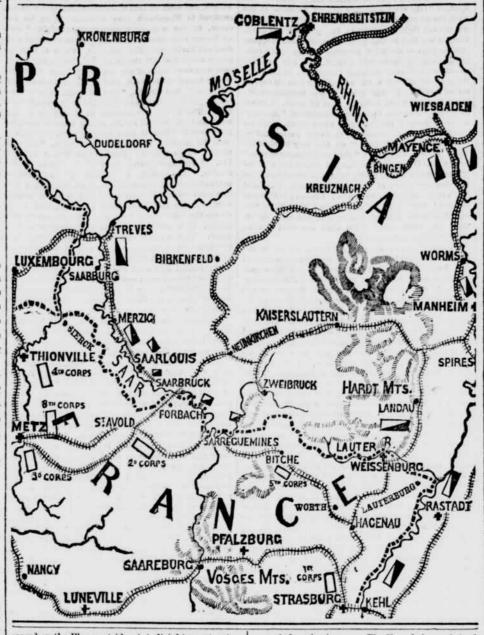
men. The camp should no longer resemble a court

EXCITEMENT IN PARIS. SERIOUS APPREHENSIONS OF A RIOT-STREET GATHERINGS PROHIBITED-DISTURBANCE AT THE BOURSE.

Serious apprehensions of disturbances are entertained in Paris, and the strictest surveillance is exercised over telegrams sent from there. The guard are under arms, and street gatherings are prohibited. The Paris Presse of to-day says that at the Bourse yesterday several persons were arrested. At 3 o'clock shouts of Abas la Bourse were uttered by parties exasperated at the dissemination of false news, whereupon an order was given to close the Bourse. The Marshal MacMahon has lost a battle. Gen. Fros- building was evacuated amid applause from the recent engagement reached 10,500 in killed. Who. after exchanging their full powers, which have crowd became furious and tore up the railings of the

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 8, 1870.

THE FIELD OF OPERATIONS.



crowd on the Place outside. A judicial investigation is now going on. TROOPS ENOUGH IN THE CITY TO INSURE ITS

SAFETY. PARIS, Aug. 7, 1870. The Journal Official says the defense of Paris is assured. It would require an army of half a million to invest its fortifications, while 30,000 men would suffice to defend them; and there are troops enough now in and around the city to furnish the necessary garrison. Then with the sailors from the fleet which could be procured, the Garde Nationale, the Garde Municipal, and the fireman would make up a solid

army of 100,000. Paris is-free from danger.

ATLANTIC STEAMERS-THE EXPEDITIONARY FORCE-DANISH NEUTRALITY A MERE PRE TENSE-ELSINORE A BASE FOR THE FRENCH FLEET-GUNBOATS SENT IN SECTIONS TO

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. LONDON, Aug. 7, 1870.

The special correspondent of THE TRIBUNE at Cherbourg writes on the 5th inst.: The transport fleet will comprise not less than 120 vessels. The preparations will still take eight days. The Government has not more than 22 ships of its own, and takes possession of all the transatlantic steamers. 'The expeditionary corps has been strengthened, and battery of artillery, and one battalion of Turcos under Gens. Rebout and Martin. The main force consists of 40,000 line troops of various regiments, Gen. Trochy being Commander-in-Chief.

It is well known here that Danish neutrality is only ostensible and temporary. The Danish Government cannot withstand the enthusiasm with which Admiral Bouët-Willaumez and squadron have been received at Copenhagen. The known sympathies of the people; the secret mission of Cadore, and the arrival of the French fleet coincide too exactly to leave any doubt what the course of events will be. Not many weeks, perhaps not many days will pass, before the announcement of an alliance offensive and defensive between France and Den mark. Meantime, Bouët blockades the Baltic and when the whole squadron assembles will bombard Hamburg, Kiel, Stettin and Dantzie.

The service for revictualing and resupplying the fleet is to be organized at Elsinore by French officers who left Cherbourg on the 3d in L'Hirondelle. The Danish Government is believed to have authorized this taking Elsinore as a base of French operations-an act more significant than any declaration. Before entering the Baltic, Bouët captured two gunboats at the mouth of the Elbe and bombarded Wilhelmshaven, but only to try the guns of the iron-clads. No landing was attempted.

Eleven river gunboats were sent in sections on the 2d inst., from Toulon to Strasburg. The new gunboat invented by Farey, sent from Cherbourg to Strasburg, is a small vessel-nothing more than a floating gun-carriage-able to carry the largest Brion gun, and drawing three feet of water. As this letter closes, a great part of the expeditionary forces is arriving.

PRUSSIAN REPORTS. FRANKFORT AS LOYAL TO PRUSSIA AS BERLIN. (BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

LONDON, Aug. 7, 1870. The special correspondent of THE TRIBUNE Writes from Frankfort on the 4th. The people of Frankfort regret that the King did not come to receive manifestations of enthusiastic loyalty, and to see that Frankfort is now as faithful as Berlin. The King's proclamation was heartily welcomed.

THE AFFAIR AT WEISSENBURG. FRENCH VERSION OF THE BATTLE-FIVE THOUSAND FRENCH AGAINST TWO PRUSSIAN CORPS-THE PRUSSIANS LOSE TEN THOUSAND MEN IN KILLED, WOUNDED, AND PRISONERS. Paris, Saturday, Aug. 6, 1870.

The Journal Officiel this morning says the French troops who, to the number of 7,000 or 8,000, were engaged in the affair before Weissenburg, had to contend with two Prussian army corps, including picked troops of the Prussian Guard. The Journal adds: In spite of the inferiority of their numbers, our regiments resisted the assaults of the enemy for several hours with admirable heroism, when they were forced to give way. The loss of the enemy was so-severe that he did not dare to pursue. While at Saarbruck we have broken the Prussian line, our own remains intact.

wounded, and prisoners. The French forces defending the town were but 8,000 or 10,000 men, while the attacking force numbered fully 40,000. The enemy was so severely crippled that he could not follow the French when they retired.

The Galois to-day prints a dispatch from Metz, reporting that a regiment of the Royal Guard of Prussia was cut to pieces at Weissenburg on Thursday, and a Prussian General was wounded. "The French soldiers fought like lions, and the loss of the enemy was 7,000 hors de combat."

FRENCH REPORTS.

THE SENATE AND CORPS LEGISLATIF-EFFECT OF MACMAHON'S DEFEAT. PARIS, August 7, 1870. The Senate and Corps Législatif have been sum-

oned to meet on Thursday, the 11th inst. A dispatch from the Emperor announcing Marshal MacMahon's defeat and separation from the main army has caused the utmost consternation. According to the Emperor, however, all may yet be re-

The books and safe of Baron Hirsch were seized on Saturday night, on a charge that the rule requiring them to be placed under seal had been violated.

The attacks made on Friday night upon the shope of the money-changers were occasioned by imprudent remarks make by some of their employés, who were Germans. The police protected the threatened places from damage. At one shop, which bore the arms of Russia, a placard was placed bearing the inscription, "Respect for the arms of Russia." The shops which were menaced last night remain closed to-day.

with a win to estholar a German National Commission. The singing society of the German National Hymn: "The Guard on the Shine" (Pie Wacht am Rhein). Addresses were then delivered by Messrs, John Strabenmueller, Eanest Vogel, and Emanuel Perls. Resolutions were then passed forming a German Veteran Patriotic Aid Society for the aid of German wounded soldiers and for the support of families of fallen German soldiers. Numerous subscriptions were made on the spot. The following temporary offleers of the society were then elected: Messrs. C. Nitsche, President, and delegate to the General Committee of the German Patriotic Aid Society of this city; Capt. Joseph Spangenburg, Secretary, and Warner Shafer, Treasurer. The meeting then adjourned until Thursday next, when a permanent organization will be affected. A letter had appeared in the German newspapers from Gen. Franz Sigel, complaining of his name having been appended to the advertisement calling the meeting without his consent having been obtained directly or indirectly. Gen. Sigel it seems was written to on the subject, but owing to his accident the letter did not reach him, and his name was used as he was an honorary member of—the "Veterans." The Council of Ministers has addressed, over the signatures of all its members, the following proclanation to the people of this city:

INHABITANTS OF PARIS: Your indignation has been aturally aroused by odious maneuvers. The guilty ones have been arrested, and justice now investigates their cases. The Government takes the most energetic measures to prevent such infamy. In the name of our country, in the name of our heroic army, we ask you to be calm, patient, orderly. Disorder in Paris would be victory for Prussia. As soon as any certain news reaches here, good or evil, it shall be communicated immediate ly. Let us be united, having one wish, one sentimentthe triumph of our arms.

ENGLISH REPORTS.

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS IN ANTWERP AND POSITION ON THE BELGIUM QUESTION.

The fortifications at Antwerp and Hamburg are being put into a complete state of defense with all possible haste. Saltpetre in vast quantities has been ordered from India. Bismarck's organ at Berlin now approves of England's observance of her neutral obligations.

The schooner Lanman, captured by the French, would have escaped had she not called at Cork, thereby giving the French consul opportunity to telegraph the fact to Paris and set the French cruisers on the watch for her. The English pilots have been formally forbidden to serve armed vessels of the belligerents. Among the German craft taken refuge in English ports are the Blumenthal, from Cuba, and the Talisman, from Brazil.

THE PRESS ON THE SITUATION. WHY THE FRENCH EVACUATED ROME-THE SUS-PENSION OF THE BANK OF FRANCE A WAR

LONDON, Saturday. Aug. 6, 1870. The Saturday Review explains the withdrawal of the French troops from Rome by the anomaly of their presence there and by the new French war cries the Emperor has authorized, including the Marseillaise."

The Review Isays Germany has access to English arms through Holland, which is supplied by England, and may, in turn, send supplies to North Ger-

The Economist thinks the suspension of the Bank of France as a war measure to reserve funds for the troops is probable, but of little moment here.

The Times this morning says it is melaucholy to see two nations actuated by ambition rushing to arms and seeking a military supremacy which no victories, however brilliant and continuous, can establish; for, fortune assisting at all battles, the vanquished will always seek a fresh appeal to fortune. The St. Petersburg Journal, in a leading article strongly sympathizes with Belgium, and urges the maintenance of the neutrality of that country.

THE SECRET TREATY. The following is a translation of this now celebrated document:

celebrated document:

"DRAUGHT TREATY.

"His Majesty the King of Prussia and His Majesty the Emperor of the French, judging it useful to bind closer the ties of friendship which unite them, and so confirm the relations of good neighborhood which happily exist between the two countries, and being beside convinced that to attain this result, which is, moreover, of a kind to insure the maintenance of the general peace, it is for their interest to come to an understanding on the questions concerning their future relations, have resolved to conclude a Treaty to the following effect, and have in consequence nominated as their representatives the following persons, viz.; consequence nominated as the lowing persons, viz.: "His Majesty, &c.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

GEN. SHERIDAN'S MISSION-MR. SEWARD'S VISIT TO CHINA AND JAPAN-A NATIONAL VESSEL PLACED AT HIS DISPOSAL-THE NATIONAL BANK CIRCULATION.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7, 1870. The President, after consultation with Gen. Sherman on Friday last, took occasion to forward to Gen. Sheridan several official documents, which in reality places the General in the position of a representative of the Presi lent as Commander-in-Chief of our Army and Navy Ministers Bancroft and Washburne and to Gen. Sheridan. There is no doubt in the mind of Gen. Sherman that Gen. Sheridan will be admitted to the headquarters of the French and Prussians, and treated with all proper courtesy. He says that Dr. Evans had no right to make any request of the French authorities for Gen. Sheridan, and that when our Ministers request it there will be no

The Hon. Wm. H. Seward, late Secretary of State, a

tew weeks ago informed Secretary Fish that he intended leaving for San Francisco about the latter part of this nonth, on his way to China and Japan, and that he would make a complete tour of those countries. Secretary Fish expressed great personal interest in the proposed visit of Mr. Seward, and informed the President of the fact. During the visit of the President here, last Friday, the matter was talked over with Secretary Robeson, and it was determined to tender Mr. Seward the free use of any United States vessel that belongs to the Asiatic fleet for his traveling purposes or protection. Accordingly, on yesterday, Secretary Robeson addressed a letter to Seward at Auburn, saying that having learned from Secretary Fish that he (Mr. Seward) proposed to visit the Asiatic countries, he would take the liberty of tendering to him the use of any of the A military view of the security of the French capital is summarized in the following statement compiled from a French journal, which endeavors to tranquilize the public mind on that point:
There are four routes, in a military point of view, which an invading army might adopt in advaneing from Germany upon Paris: 1. By crossing the French frontier between Strasburg and Luxemburg, and then advancing in a direct line on Paris. 2. By crossing the Swiss territory situated below Strasburg, and marching by the valleys of the Seine and Marne on the capital. 3. By a movement from the north, passing the fortress of Metz and reaching Paris by way of the valleys of the Seine and Marne. 4. By advancing through Belgian soil, in a direct southern line through the valleys of the Oise and Maine on Paris. United States naval vessels in the ports or waters where he proposes to go. The Secretary then gives in detail the names and probable localities now or contemplated destination of the various vessels, and the names of them ommanders, and informs Mr. Seward that he has issue rders to all of the officers to extend to him all the facilities and courtesies within their power; and concludes his letter by saying "I am sure they (the officers) will be happy to do anything in their power for a gentleman se distinguished; but I have thought proper, in justice to rourself and the country, to place the proper orders in shape." The following is a copy of the order which Sec retary Robeson-has addressed to Admiral Rogers, com manding the Asiatic fleet, and to all the comm the various vessels in the Asiatic waters:

the various vessels in the Asiatic waters:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, August 6.

SIR: I have just learned that the Hon. W. H. Seward, late Secretary of State, expects to leave San Francisco the latter part of this month on a visit to China and Japan. It may be within your power to add to his pleasure and comfort and contribute to the consideration with which he is received. While he is within the lines of your command, you will be pleased to that end to have every attention and facility shown to him by yourself and the officers of your feet that may be consistent with the interest of the service, and also to see that he is treated with that courtesy considering which is justly due to so distinguished a citizen of our country."

Very respectfully,
GEO. W. ROBESON, Secretary of the Navy,
To Rear Admiral JNO. ROGERS, commanding Asiatic fleet.

Mr. Seward will be received at San Francisco by one of

and Marne. 4. By advancing through Belgian soil, in a direct southern line through the valleys of the Oise and Alsne on Paris.

The first course is regarded as a military impossibility. France being protected on the East by the great natural defenses of the Vosges mountains, the Messelle River, the Ardennes mountains, and the River Mense, supported by many fortified places, among which is the stronghold of Metz. Dismissing, then, any speculations which this route may suggest, we arrive at the second line of advance toward the French capital. If in this case the Prussians were to violate the neutrality of Switzerland and attempt to advance upon Paris from the south-east, they would find themselves confronted by the fortress of Lyons, which has been strengthened and rendered very secure since the period of the first Empire. Before arriving at that point the invading forces would have to capture either Belfont or Langres, both of which occupy commanding positions on the ground through which an army advancing from Switzerland should bass.

The third route is the most feasible, and consists, in military phrase, of turning the fortresses on the north-cast frontier, including Metz, and then by continued successes arriving on the river Marne, from whence there is no formidable obstacle to an advance toward the immediate neighborhood of the capital. But an invading forcetould not, on account of Metz and Strasburg, wisely adopt this course. The French army, if defeated, could take refuge in Metz and thence harass the rear of the invaders, who would be open to similar attacks from Strasburg and places of less importance. The fourth route, by way of Belgium, is secured by defenses which the reverses of 1814 proved more imperatively necessary. The French calculated that even if an enemy should arrive in the vicinity of Parisher fortifications are practically impregnable. Thirty years ago, under the administration of M. Thiers, these defenses were completed, the project being regarded with special favor by Louis Philippe, wh the fleet vessels, and thenceforth carried in one or the other of them during his entire absence. It is expected that he will be absent until next Spring. In the mean time it is understood that he will address unofficial let ers to the Secretary of State and Secretary of the Navy on the state of affairs in the Oriental countries, an oubtless will give much valuable information and many suggestions. The Secretary of State has addressed let ters to the U. S. Ministers and Consuls in China and Japan, advising them of the intended visit of Mr. Seward, and suggesting that all proper attention be paid him wherever he may come in their vicinity. In reference to this proposed tour of the Ex-Secretary, it was further learned esterday, that he would do all in his power to arrange with the Oriental merchants a through line of first-class steamships from Yedo and Hong Kong to San Francisc The Walhalla was crowded to overflowing and that the Chinese emigration question will be sifted out by him, and the Chinese authorities induced not to alon Saturday evening with the German veterans resident in this city and vicinity, assembled for the purpose of organizing a patriotic aid society. Upon the meeting low any more women to emigrate to California from Hong

being called to order, Mr. Constantine Nitsche was a manimously elected Chairman. Mr. Nitsche made a short address, saying that it was not only the right but the duty of Germans who had fought for the preservation of the union of their adopted country to aid their wounded German brethren, and to support the families of the German soldiers of the present European war, which was fought by the Germans merely for the defense of their Fatherland and the establishment of national unity. The blessings derived from the Sanitary and Christian Commissions in our American war were yet fresh in the memories of the Veterans, and it might well be expected that they would contribute with a will to establish a German Sanitary Commission. The singing society of the German Veteraus Union then Under the Act of Congress of July 12, 1870, increasing the volume of National Bank circulation fifty-four mil-tions of dollars, the Controller of the Currency up to this late has awarded to banks in States entitled therete \$1,827,830. The amount issued thus far upon this award is only \$52,500, but the balance will be ready to issue about the lat of September. The banks that have secured the additional circulation were all organized be fore the passage of the law authorizing the increase

The law giving to each sailor, yeoman, landsman, &c. of the Navy grog each day to the value of five cents was me time since abolished, and the five cents a day giver to the men instead. The late acts reorganizing the Navy abolished both the grog and the five cents a day. As the general law, however, gives the President the power to regulate the pay of the seamen, he has, at the recommendation of Secretary Robeson, increased the pay of each class of seamen \$1 50 per month to make up for the

loss of the grog. The order of the Navy Department to Rear-Admiral Radford, commanding European fleet, upon his being relieved of command by Admiral Glisson, to return in his flag-ship-the Franklin-to New-York, has been counternanded, on account of the small number of vessels or that station. Admiral Glisson will hoist his flag upon her, and use her as his flag ship.

Chief-Clerk Saville of the Treasury Department has een for some time engaged in the preparation of a pamphlet statement, showing the receipts and expenditures of the Government from 1789 to the present time The work is one of great labor, and when finished will exhibit, in a concise form, the expenditures and the reenues of each year of every administration from Washington down.

Mr. Clinton Rice, Consul of the Haytien Legation, cormr. Cimon Rec., consists of the New-York Press that Alberga, who was arrested at the instance of Downing and others for frauds in some commercial transactions, is a brother-in-law of the Haytien Minister, Mr. Preston. There is no connection whatever between them.

Geo. B. McCartee, Chief of the Printing Bureau, has gone to Boston to meet Secretary Boutwell, and receive from him his final orders in relation to the printing of the new bonds. The work, it is understood, will at once be proceeded with, and the bonds be issued by the Secretary on his return here, the latter part of September.

Yesterday afternoon Rodolphe Collot Henri committed suicide by shooting himself in the breast with a pistol. A meeting of Poles resident here was He left two letters, giving as the reason for the act domestic difficulties, and expressing his heartfelt thanks to called for yesterday afternoon, at Fortuna Hall, to Secretary Cox, Judge Otto, and his dear friends, the Marquiss de Chambrau and Custertie Collett for their kind-ness and friendship to him. In one of the letters he says ing in London and Paris. Several speeches were made ness and friendship to him. In one of the letters he says I am not an ambassador of France, wnd therefore connot expect to go to my own native country to he among the rest of my family, but must be buried, as I die, in a strance country, friendless and alone. God bless my wife, baby, family, and the few friends I have, and may He in His infinite mercy pity and forgive Rodolphe Colot Henri, Count de Thors, Baron d'Essing. The deceased had served in the army during the late war. He was several weeks ago appointed clerk in the Census Bureau. as to the effect of the war on the Poish cause, out on the motion of Dr. Mackiëwicz, it was determined to defer expressing opinions until the officers appointed should make arrangements for a mass meeting. The following are the officers: President, Dr. Mackiëwicz; Vice-President, Dr. Marcinkowski; Secretary, Mr. Drosdowski; Corresponding Secretary, Mr. Kulikowski; Treasurer, Mr. Latussewski. The Polish Junta is intended not only to watch movements in Europe, in case a favorable opportunity should occur to give to Poisand her independence, but also as an association for the benefit of Poles

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST A CONGRESSMAN. WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 .- A letter from Greenville, Tennessee, just received here, to be submitted to ssioner of Pensions, states that Representative R. R. Butler of that Congressional District commenced ing, when the news arrived of the victory at Worth, and the Crown Prince of Prusia's telegram was understood, they rushed about praising the efforts of the United Fatherland. Aithough at first the news was not credited in its entirety, still it was certain a battle had been fought, in which the Prussians had the advantage, and later in the day the excitement increased with the heat, when the feeling of what they had gained was strengthened. A corpulent German, redolent with his national beverage, was heard to express decided opinions that Napoleon would soon be "ausgespient," but that he was such a gambler or trickster that as a last resourse he he would proclaim a republic in France; in this way again winning the affections of the French people. his pension and bounty speculations in October, 1867 and among the serious charges against him is that he procured back pay and allowances to the amount of \$1.00, but gave only \$40 to the widow in whose behalf it was obtained. Further, that he made a business of having fillis passed by Congress, the recipients of the benefits paying him one-half of the sum, and that he obtained a pension for a man who had served as a Confederate soldier, never having been in the Union army.

THE NEWMAN-YOUNG DISCUSSION.

SALT LAKE, Aug. 7 .- Dr. J. P. Newman ar ived here yesterday, and informed Brigham Young, by his readiness to proceed with the debate Brigham replied that he had not challenged Dr. Newman or any one else to a discussion of the question of polygor any one else to a discussion of the question of polygamy. Mr. Newman, in reply, quoted from The Build Telegraph of this city of May 3, which contained the challence. Brigham, late in the afternoon, invited the Doctar to preach in the tabernacle, after he had accepted an invitation to preach in the Methodist church; consequently Brigham's invitation was declined.

mirer, has not the boldness, comprehensive power, and ready genius of MacMahon, or at least he has never had occasion to show these qualities at the head of an army; but he has the firmness of Pelissier, the martial spirit of Canrobert, and the military skill of Nicl, whom he suc-ceeded. King of Prussia to Gen. Bourbaki of the French Zonaves when he was in Berlin, after the war of 1866. "Well, replied, "it will depend upon the men who are be them."